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THE  
DENHAM  
FAMILY

*By*  
*Virginia Denham*

DENHAM GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
DETROIT • 1940



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71 Denham, Virginia

.D38 The Denham family, by Virginia Denham.

D4 [First ed.] Detroit [Mich.] Denham Genealogical  
Society, 1940.

96421 30p. coat of arms, port. 22cm

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History

STATES  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF IOWA

First Edition.....1940

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## FOREWORD

IT IS with great pleasure that I learn of the appearance of the present work and appreciate the honour of being asked to add a few words to this first publication of our Society.

The untimely loss of the late Robert Scudder Denham was a sad blow to us all, and it is due to the untiring and unselfish efforts of Virginia Denham that publication is possible at this time; nor could the direction of our Society be in better hands than hers. She has indeed shown herself a worthy successor to a very remarkable man.

During the later years of his life, rarely a week, never more than a month elapsed without bringing a budget of news, discoveries, suggestions and queries on genealogical and heraldic subjects of interest to our Society. The arrival of his letters was looked forward to with the keenest anticipation and was always followed by a period of pleasant and interesting work in one direction or another. It is small wonder, therefore, that I valued his friendship highly and have the greatest appreciation of his virtues both as a genealogist and correspondent.

Any assistance that it has been my privilege to give has been more or less fortuitous depending on the fact that Robert, Athel, Chester and W. K. Denham are all descended from first cousins who flourished in Ireland some 150 years ago; naturally I had a good deal of data already collected regarding them which it was a pleasure to supply and even add to on occasion. It is comforting to think that even at this late date interesting and important facts are still being brought to light by our efforts.

C. HOLMES DENHAM, *Honorary Sponsor*  
Denham Genealogical Society

Knapton, Dunlaoghaire.  
May 17, 1940.



## PREFACE

A genealogical record is never complete. The inclination is to continue to delve into records, old and new . . . seeking corroboration of what frequently is little more than family tradition . . . seeking to amplify data covering the unending succession of births, marriages, deaths . . . which form the nuclei of any "family" history.

While much in the way of historical information remains as yet undiscovered, the author believes that a sufficient store has been accumulated and verified to permit its publication in this form. It is hoped that its appearance will serve as a stimulus to those who possess further Denham records to contribute these as generously as have so many others. To these contributors the sincere appreciation and thanks of the author-editor and countless as-yet-unborn Denhams are extended.

VIRGINIA DENHAM





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## A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY

**I**T IS vain to search into the records of time for the history of any family much before the 11th century, especially in England. . . . We have indeed but a few scanty annals of history prior to that time; these are filled with extravagant legends. There are no records in England before the reign of the Conqueror, which can throw any light upon the subject. It is therefore impossible to trace our ancestors higher than the Norman Conquest, and the principal families in England are chiefly descended from the invaders." . . .

(from "*A History of the College of Arms*" by  
Rev. Mark Noble—1804.) ✓

"Heraldry, as we know it, Heraldry even as it was understood in its earliest stages, had no existence at the time of the Norman Conquest, nor can any authenticated example be discovered of a proper armorial shield prior to the First Crusade. Ere the Second had reached its termination its usage was extensive and assured."

—(from "*Armorial Families*" by Fox-Davies.) ✓

Heraldry is of purely military origin. It originated in its modern form in the tournaments instituted by the Emperor Henry the Fowler (ca. 950) for the purpose of keeping up the military spirit among the knightly families during intervals of peace.

Personal emblems and devices were needed to distinguish the candidates. These were depicted on the shield, the special and almost only weapon of defence.

At the time of the Turks' siege of Thessalonica—1254—shields were oval, as is shown in the famous Bayeux tapestries. A more advanced system of warfare changed the oval and almost elliptical shield to the nearly triangular form—succeeding the First Crusade. The upper portion now became straight and was the special place of attack and defense and point of honor was transferred to the upper third of the shield, termed "chief." As in warfare, where closed helmets rendered recognition impossible, some bold representation on the shield as a mark of identity became necessary to the leaders. These being of the upper classes, armorial bearings came to be the prerogative of that class, and were, and still remain, the outward sign of noble or gentle rank.

These marks of identity were usually placed in the center of the shield, and were of various colors, metals or furs, always different from the color of its background, which is called the "field." Colors used are red, blue, green and purple (which latter is rarely found in English heraldry); materials: gold, silver, iron, woods and furs. Iron is represented by deep brown or black called "sable" and has an intermediate place, on which account it may be placed on metal or color. (It is a rule of heraldry that color may not be put on color or metal on metal. However, in a divided coat or in any device laid upon a field which does not cover it, a metal or color may fall upon another metal or color without breaking this law.)

✓ These identifying colors and devices were later transferred to horse-trappings, and the cloak which was worn to protect the suit-of-armour from the weather was embroidered with the bearings in the proper colors. This is the origin of the term "coat-of-arms" still in use today.

The crest had its origin in that period when helmet succeeded ruder





military headgear, and a device corresponding to the shield was placed on it. A "wreath"—a twisted band under the crest—was adopted to hide the junction of crest and helmet. The "wreath" was two scarves—usually of silk—twisted together. The colors were the colors of the first metal and first tincture mentioned in the coat-of-arms. In pictures of a coat-of-arms complete with crest, the wreaths show six of these twisted sections, alternating the two colors.

*Mottoes* are a late development and appeared as part of the complete "coat-of-arms" when the standard (or pennant) was no longer carried in battle—(they became usual in the late 17th century). The motto was usually the war-cry of the family, and in many instances took the form of a prayer.

*Supporters* originated when heraldry became combined with architecture—the shield being supported in the paws of some animal, or by some grotesque or conventional figure. Their use in English heraldry is confined to nobility, or is conceded by the sovereign.

It is believed by many Americans that certain heraldic figures had a definite significance. That is, in a measure, correct, though the earliest knights used their device—or "badge"—purely for identification. In some instances, they chose a figure allusive to their family name or estate. The Heron family used a fess between three *herons*. The Denoms of Meldon had three *mells* (mallets) on their seal and shield.

Among widely used figures in heraldry the *lion*—as king of beasts—was the highest form of animal used, and was usually reserved for families related to the ruling family. The same is true of the *eagle*. The *chevron*, taken from the braces of the palisades in the early forts, was usually worn by supporters of the ruling sovereign. The *escallop* is said to denote a member of the pilgrimage to Palestine in the Second Crusade. In later grants (since the year 1783) the escallop is an honorary augmentation on coats allowed to American families, as this country alone of all the English-speaking countries had its origin in pilgrimage for liberty and freedom.

It might not be amiss here to explain the "Visitations of the Heralds" which was the first recording of family armorial bearings. This is clearly and entertainingly discussed in a letter to the editor from our honorary sponsor in Ireland:

"In England there were several complete visitations, when the Heralds called at every house in the country; each county took about a month. The cavalcade would ride up to the door and by sound of trumpet summon the Good Man 'OYEZ! OYEZ! art thou a gentleman of Coat Armour?' An he responded 'AYE' they inspected his arms, crest, motto and the rest and if the arms had been previously matriculated, they ticked them off in the register and rode on to the next house, doubtless refreshed with cakes and ale. An he answered 'Nay, my people were but humble folk with little use for warlike panoply, but gladly would I have Coat of Armour assigned to me and my sons, as the lowest grade of hereditary nobility,' then they would grant him suitable armorial bearings (for a fee). In the early days only the tenants in chief, who did homage directly to the king had crests and mottoes; nowadays most people have them. As Ireland had been in a state of war during most of the historical period, this did not take place. Instead, wandering adventurers without any legal standing went around as if they (or he, for they were generally single self-styled Heralds) were an official visitation and gave drawings of what they considered a likely and useful achievement to such as would employ them. As a matter of fact, these lads did some quite good work."

It must be remembered that in medieval as in modern times, patriotism and loyalty to his sovereign was apt to cost a man his lands and title and





cast him into exile in a foreign country. This was not uncommon during the centuries following the Norman Invasion of England. Just as William the Conqueror gave English lands and titles to his Norman and Breton followers, so did their families lose them to later invaders. When the ruling family was restored to power, sometimes several generations later, the exile or his descendants were able to return to his country. In some cases, the confiscated lands were restored to him.'

To re-establish his right to the family armorial bearings, however, it was necessary to prove pedigree and apply for a "confirmation" of the original "grant" of arms. In many cases, followers of the new rulers who had no family coat-armour were given the arms of a family then extinct, with minor modifications. For this reason, many totally unrelated families may bear arms very closely resembling each other.

According to Fox-Davies, "Arms belong to the grantee and his descendants and such others as may be mentioned in the Patent, and not to everybody else in the world by the name."

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*Regarding further information on Arms and Crests for Americans, we recommend to interested readers the report of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society's Committee on Heraldry, published in their Record, vol. 52, pp. 229-30.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

### Heraldic

Ar.	—	Argent (silver)
Az.	—	Azure (blue)
Gu.	—	Gules (red)
Or	—	Gold (gold)
Purp.	—	Purpure (purple)
Ppr.	—	Proper (natural)
Sa.	—	Sable (brown, black or iron)
Vert	—	Vert (green)

### Genealogical

b.	—	born
bur.	—	buried
c. or ca.	—	circa (about)
d.	—	died
dau.	—	daughter
g.s.	—	grandson
mar.	—	married
s.	—	son
s.p.	—	without issue



## HERALDRY OF THE DENHAMS

DENHAM — the Scottish Barony of Westshield, 1693 — Gu. a chevron ar. between three cranes' heads erased or. *Crest* — A crane ppr. holding in the sinister claw a stone ppr. *Motto*: Cura dat victoriam. — (*Berry*)

DENHAM — Northern Ireland Descendants of Westshield above — Gu. a chevron between three cranes' heads erased ar. *Crest*: a crane holding in dexter claw a stone ppr. *Motto*: Cura dat victoriam. (*Note: While Burke's General Armory states that the Northern Ireland arms are the same as Westshield, as actually used, and as registered in Ulster's office the above differences appear.*)

DENHAM-DENHOLM (Scotland) — Gu. a chevron between three cranes' heads coupé ar. — (*Scottish Arms.*)

DENHAM — Gu. a chevron between three lions gamb. erased erm. — (*Berry.*)

DUNHOLME — Gu. a chevron between three plates.

STEUART-DENHAM — (The heiress of Westshield married Sir Thomas Steuart of Coltness) Quarterly, 1st and 4th or. a fess chequy az. and ar. surmounted by a bend gu. charged with three buckles ar. In chief, a lion passant guardant of the fourth; 2nd and 3rd. gu. a chevron ar. between three cranes' heads erased or. for Denham. *Crest* — A thistle and a sprig of rose tree crossing each other in saltire ppr. *Crest and Motto* as above — (*Bolton's American Armory.*)

DENHAM-STEWART (Coltness.) — Quarterly, first and fourth or. a fess chequy az. and ar. surmounted by a bend gu. charged with a buckle ar., second and third, gu. a chevron between three cranes' heads erased ar. *Crest* — a thistle and a sprig of rose tree in saltire all ppr. *Supporters* — Two cranes; appended round the Arms the badge of Baronet of Nova Scotia. — (*Burke's General Armory, 1851.*)

DENHAM (of Northbrook) — Quarterly 1st and 4th gu. a chevron between three cranes' heads erased arg. for Denham; 2nd and 3rd paly arg. and gul. an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a quatrefoil arg. for Cromley. *Crest* — a crane holding in dexter claw a stone ppr.

DENHAM OF OULD. — (As engraved by Sir George Mackenzie.) A stag's head caboché, below a shield couched charged with three lozenges or fusils conjoined in bend. — (*Fox-Davies.*)

DENHAM, SIR JOHN (DENOM) — Edw. III. Roll — Ar. a bend sa. lozengy or. cotised gu. — (*"Some Feudal Coats of Arms."*)

DENHAM — Quarterly or. and sa. in each quarter three martlets in bend counterchanged. — (*Burke's General Armory, 1931.*)

DENHAM — Quarterly gu. and or. in each quarter three martlets in bend counterchanged. — (*Berry.*)

DENHAM — Ar. on a bend sa. three mallets or. — (*Berry.*)

DENHAM — Ar. on a bend sa. three mullets ar. — (*Berry.*)

DINANT, SIRE OLIVER, Banneret, a baron 1295. Gu. five fusils conjoined in a fess ermine. Nobility Roll. Ascribed to another Oliver in Dering Roll. Blazoned also as fesse dancette, a fess of fusils and a fess





fusily. (Devonshire and Kent.) Four lozenges conjoined in Parliamentary Roll. — ("Some Feudal Coats of Arms.")

DYNHAM, SIR OLIVER, knighted at the capitulation of Calais, 1348; bore Gu. four fusils conjoined in fess ermine, a bordure engrailed ar. John bore the arms without the bordure (*Surrey Roll and Jermyn's Ordinary*). Sometimes five fusils and sometimes ermines. — ("Some Feudal Coats of Arms.")

DINANT, ROILLANS de, (Hen. III. Roll) bore gu. five fusils conjoined in fess between six roundels ermine.

DINANT, GEOFFREY de, (Hen. III. Roll) bore gules crusilly or. five fusils conjoined in fess ermine. (*St. George's Roll*.)

DINHAM or DYNHAM — Gu. five lozenges in fesse ermine (*Lysons*).

DYNAUNT, Sir Robert de, Kt. — Gu. a fess fusilly arg. between three escallops in chief and one in base erm. — (*Dering*.)

DENHAM (Wortham, co. Devon) a branch of the old baronial family of Dinham or Dynham, which acquired the lands of Wortham by marriage with the heiress (temp. Richard III). — Gu. four fusils in fesse ermine within a bordure of the last. Crest — An arm couped or the hand ar. holding a lock of hair sa. — (*Burke's General Armory, 1931.*)

DENHAM — (Quartered by Harrington, Mart. of Ridlington, through Sapcote of Burleigh; the first baronet married the daughter and coheir of Sapcote.) Gu. four fusils conjoined in fess ermine. — (*Burke, 1931.*)

DENHAM — (co. Cornwall) — Same arms, a bordure ermine — (*Burke, 1931.*)

DENHAM — (Devonshire and Kent) — Gu. five (another four) fusils in fess ermine. — (*Burke's General Armory, 1931.*)

DENHAM or DINANT — Gu. a fess engrailed erm. within a bordure engrailed ar. — (*Burke's General Armory, 1931.*)

DENHAM — Quarterly gu. four fusils in fess ermine, in chief a pile or. between two single arches ar. base and capitals of third arch in base a double arch as in chief. — (*Burke's General Armory, 1931.*)

DENHAM — Gu. a fesse lozengy ar. — (*Berry.*)

DINANT, Robert — (Howard Roll) — Gu. three escallops in chief ermine. Another Robert (*Dering Roll*) Gu. a fess between four escallops, three and one ermine. — ("Some Feudal Coats of Arms.")

DENHAM — Quarterly, or. and sa. on each three martlets counterchanged. — (*Berry.*)

DYNHAM, OLIVER DE — (Edward III. Roll) Gu. three bezants or., two and one. — (*Berry — and "Some Feudal Coats of Arms."*)

DENHAM, Sir John — (The Irish Judge and Baron of the Exchequer, and also his son, the poet) — Gu. three fusils erm., two and one. Crest — A lion's head erased ermines. — (*Burke's General Armory.*)

DINHAM-PEREN (H. Coll.) Argent, on a chevron between three escallops sable as many crosses pattee or.

DENHAM, William of London, citizen and goldsmith. — Gu. 3 lozenges erm. Crest — A lion's head erased erm.



## SURNAMES

*Note: All material on this subject has been edited from notes and correspondence based on researches of the late secretary of the Denham Genealogical Society, Robert Scudder Denham, and of the editor.*

The year 1000 was the approximate date for the assumption of family names, or surnames. This practice started in Normandy and gradually extended itself into England, Scotland and Ireland.

### IRELAND

In Ireland, King Brian Boru, to preserve the genealogy of the Irish clans, decreed that each should assume a particular "sire-name" (now written as surname), derived from any chief or clan-hero they fancied. He allowed the members of a family to prefix either the "Mac" or "Fitz" to mean son and the "O" to designate grandson.

Any name with the prefix "O," "Mac" or "Fitz" belongs to the Spanish stock that, 1,698 years before the Christian era, set sail from Spain under King Miliesius, conquered and settled Ireland. Miliesius sent his eight sons to settle and conquer Ireland; five perished in the attempt; from the three survivors we have a history of empire greater and longer lasting than any of the great empires of antiquity. The Milesians, sailing from Spain, invaded Ireland 1698 B. C., and the Milesian Dynasty existed thereafter in Ireland through a succession of 183 monarchs; until their subjection in 1186 A. D., in the reign of Henry II of England.

Corruptions of Norse names are common in Ireland today, as it was in vain that Ireland fought to prevent invaders marrying with their "colleens." The Welsh, invited by an Irish chief in need of allies, were the foundation of one of the present-day great Irish families. The Geraldine family — since shortened to Gerald and present in the name Fitzgerald — reigned as lords of Kildare, so strongly interwoven with Irish stock that you'd have a fight if you told a Fitzgerald he was Welsh rather than Irish.

Wave after wave of invaders left names, alien at first, but later to be Erinized — Norse, Welsh, Norman, English, Dane, Spanish, Gaul, Scotch came to conquer and remained to intermarry and leave new "Irish" names to the land of St. Patrick, himself not Irish-born.

### SCOTLAND and ENGLAND

In Scotland, the feudal system was responsible for the naming of persons after the landed estates of their families. The Norman conquerors, who had in many instances used the territorial "de," introduced the practice into England. Camden's remark that "there is no village in Normandy that gave not denomination to some family in England" is justly followed by another: that "Every town, village or hamlet in England and Scotland hath afforded names to families."







In numberless instances the founder of a surname was merely a resident of the place from which it was borrowed, and not its feudal proprietor. Surnames of great men, too, were frequently adopted (a form of hero worship).

In Scotland, whoever joined the Clan, no matter what his position or descent, assumed the surname of the chief, and this was accepted as an act of loyalty. In England, had any retainer of a feudal baron presumed to do such a thing he would have found himself at the bottom of the deepest dungeon in the castle.

The introduction of surnames in Lowland Scotland, as in England, seems to have been brought about by the Norman influence and example. Many of the Norman nobility who brought family names across the channel, not long after the Conquest moved to Scotland, and of course did not drop these designations. There is no proof that there were territorial names in Scotland before the 12th century, and there were very few before the 13th.

In England, beside the territorial names, there are many occupational names. Several names of trades or occupations occur in the Domesday Book showing early use among the Normans. In this class are: Baker, Smith, Hunter, Mason, Farmer, Carrier, Taylor, Skinner, Potter, Piper, Walker, Rider, Wright, Webster and Weaver, Porter, Steward (Stewart, Stuart), Miller, Fletcher (arrow-maker), Fisher and many others. Surnames were also given for some outstanding personal attribute, such as Long, Broad, Short, Strong, Stout, Earnest, Lucky, True, Grim, Power, Jolly, Little, Fairfax (meaning light-haired).

The calendar furnished others: Sunday, Monday, Moon, Starr, etc. The colors are represented in White, Brown, Grey, Black, Green, Blue and others. The compass furnished North, West, South, Sothern, East. Dame Nature loaned us Rivers, Meadows, Woods, Forest, Hill, Lake, Fields, Bush, Reed, Vines, Berry, etc., and the animals are represented in Lamb, Bullock, Roebuck, Doe, Bunny, and so forth.

There were also surnames derived from Christian names by adding the suffix "-son": such as Williamson, Johnson, Jackson, Peterson, Harrison, Donaldson, Richardson.

"DuChesne observes that surnames were unknown in France before 987, when the lords began to assume the names of their demesnes." He talks of the great pride of name these ancients had, and the royal commands concerning a change of surname. It seems that when a woman had "fallen from grace" she was compelled to change her surname in order not to bring disgrace or disrespect on other bearers of the same name. Illegitimate sons had no surnames until Henry I (Plantagenet) bestowed the name Fitzroy (Fitz — meaning son and roi the French for king) on one of his natural sons in order to marry him to an English princess. Charles II, whose natural sons were the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton and St. Albans (these being the names of their lands) were given the surnames Lennox, Fitzroy and Beauclerc, while if they had been legitimate sons would have been a few more Stuarts to tangle up our genealogies. — (John Finlayson).





## THE NAME "DENHAM"

The surname Denham, we believe from evidence offered herewith, was originally a territorial name, originating in Brittany as "de Dinan" and carried to Scotland by Alan, Baron de Dinan.

In the "Race of Stuart" by Cosmo Innes we find "Alanus dapifer, whom we now know (thanks to George Chalmers) to have been a son of the great Norman family of FitzAlan, was content to distinguish himself in Scotland by the addition of his office alone. His son styled himself Walter FitzAlan and Walter's son was called Alan FitzWalter of Senescallus Scotio—Steward—from their hereditary office, which soon became the affixed surname of their descendants. In like manner, when they complied with the fashion of armorial bearings, which was not till two generations after their settlement in Scotland, they adopted the fesse chequy (the chequer used for computing before the introduction of Arabic numerals) in allusion to their office at the Exchequer table." He also says, "I beg you to remember that places were named before families." Under a heading "Surnames derived from lands in Scotland," he lists Denham and Denholm.

The earliest reference to Denhams in Scotland we find as follows: "DENHAM: A Devonshire family—Barons Dinham and de Dinant descended from the Viscounts Dinant of Bretagne (see Stuart). This name has variously been written Dinant, Dinan, Dinam, Dimont, Diamond, Dinham, etc." Then under "STUART: (or DeDinan)—The Stewards, afterwards Kings of Scotland, as has been shown by Chalmers (Caledonia) descended from Walter FitzAlan, created Steward of Scotland by David I. He was the son of William FitzAlan—son of Alan FitzFlaald, Baron of Oswaldestri, Norfolk, who came to England with the Conqueror, and whose origin has not yet been determined. The identity of the families appears from their arms. The house of Dinant bore a fesse indented; the FitzAlan and FitzFlaald—fessy or barry; Stuarts a fesse chequy. The historical importance of this family seems to demand some additional space. The principality of Dinan and Dol appears to have extended from Alet (St. Malo) by Dol, Dinan and Combours, to the central hills of Bretagne, over a tract of 90 miles by 60. In all probability they represented the patriarchal sovereigns of the Diaulites, the nation who held the part of Armorica from Britain in the time of Julius Caesar.—Rivallon, who is mentioned as a 'tyrannus' or dynast of great power (ca. 710) restored a monastery at the request of the Bishop of Dol, representative of the founders, Frogerius and Loiescan. He appears to have been succeeded by Ewarin, whose son Alan 'son of Ewarin' with Gotsclin de Dinan (his brother) witnessed ca. 980 a charter of Bertha, mother of Duke Conan (Lobineau II-114). This Alan, son of Ewarin, Count of Dol, was probably succeeded by his brother Hamo, Viscount of Dinan, who had six sons:

1. Hamo, Viscount of Dinan, ancestor of the Viscounts of Dinan and Barons de Dinaunt, of England (by Writ 1294).
2. Juahoen or Junkeneus, Archbishop of Dol, ca. 1000.
3. Rivallon, Seneschal of Dol, ancestor of the Counts of Dol.
4. Goscelin de Dinan.
5. Salomon, Lord of Guarplic, ancestor of the renowned DeGuesclin.
6. Guenoc, ancestor of the Stuarts, kings of Scotland."

—(*The Norman People*, 1874.)

"Many of the old historical books very clearly show the development of the name down through the Breton family (de Dinan). That, of course, was originally a place-name, but seems to me to have been THE original."

—(*Letter RSD to VD Feb. 26, 1933.*)





"DENHAM—a place-name—found in many counties in England. In Scotland, in Roxburghshire (also Yorks)—DENHOLM. In France and Normandy—DINANT."

This author says the suffixes -ham, -am, -hem, -man, -nan, -nun, -om and -um mean "farm." —(*History of British Surnames by Ewen.*)

"DENHAM, Bucks.—The name of this place, on the authority of Vestigan, signifies a Dale, and -ham a Home or Habitation, is so evident as to origin that nothing further is required to elucidate its meaning, the situation of Denham being perfectly accordant with these terms."

—(*History of Buckinghamshire.*)

"DENHAM (Uxbridge and Eye, Suff.) probably 'home of the Dane.'"

—(*Place names of England and Wales by Johnston.*)

"DENHOLM (Hawick) see Dean.

"DEAN (Edinburgh) c. 1145—Dene (Old Eng.), Denn (Middle Eng.), Dene, dane—'a valley or glen generally deep and wooded' cognate with Old Eng. Denn, a den, cave, lurking place.

-holm (Old Eng.) small island in a river—also applied to rich land by a river bank."

—(*Place names of Scotland—Johnston.*)

"STEWART (English-Seneschal—lit. and orig. Sty-ward)—Sty—animal enclosure, and w(e)ard—guardian or keeper. The Hundred Rolls gives Hugh de Stiward. It was not till after several generations that the FitzWalters and FitzAlans took that name (Stewart) destined to become so illustrious, from their office of steward of the Royal household."

—(*Surnames of the United Kingdom—Harrison.*)

"I have seen several 'name books' which agreed with the above, but Ewen, quoted by you, with eight endings meaning 'farm' is a new one. In the parish of Bisham, Berks, the register refers to a number of Dennoms. Ewen hadn't discovered that or he could have had nine 'farms.' They may all be right, but my opinion is still unshaken that the Denham-Denholm families originated with the Breton family of Dinan, the members of which were given land in several counties of England immediately after the Norman conquest."

—(*Letter RSD to VD Feb. 26, 1933.*)

"It is a peculiarly gratifying thing that we have found no bad Denhams. Such as have been accused of crimes have been only 'political criminals,' which means they were in either a hopeless or a lost cause. The British would have hung George Washington had they caught him just as quickly as they did George Denham at York."

—(*Letter RSD to VD June 22, 1933.*)

## NOTE

Extract from letter dated November 3, 1933, by RSD to members of the Denham Genealogical Society, labelled "Report of Progress":

"Since our previous general letter was mailed, our sponsors have worked diligently and have developed genealogies of the descendants of their immigrant ancestors including about 1600 names. The secretary and his able assistant, Virginia Denham of Michigan, have searched thousands of historical books in great libraries and genealogical collections and have accumulated several hundred pages of extremely interesting Denham history.

"We have reason to be proud of our name and ancestry. Records of the original family run back to 576 A. D., long before surnames became general, when families took their name from the estate or land.

"At least twenty-five coats of arms have been granted to Denhams. Like all others which persisted throughout the Middle Ages, the name has been spelled in many ways."





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## SOME EARLY DENHAMS ON RECORD

GEOFFREY De DYNAM signed the Scutage Roll of the 6th year of Henry II (1222).

ROLAND DE DINHAM, granted land Oct. 15, 1230 by the King for "good and faithful service."

GEOFFREY DE DYNANT, June 28, 1238, tenant of land in Luveriche, co. Devon.

RICARDUS DE DYNAM, rector ecclesie de Merke, Oct. 29, 1242 — from Ordinance concerning the Church of Merke made by Bishop of Bath. (Planche's Roll of Arms.—1272.)

SIR OLIVER DE DINHAM, granted a lease of land at Cardinham, May 1249.

OLIVER DE DYNHAM, Dec. 9, 1262, claimant to land in Warmelegh, co. Devon. (Dead Nov. 2, 1299, leaving son and heir Joyce.)

OLIVER DE DINEHAM, Jan. 27, 1269, claimant to ploughland in Matford, co. Devon.

OLIVER de DINAUNT, at Exeter, Feb. 16, 1270, was claimant to manors of Cardinan and Botardel, in Cornwall.

SIR GEOFFRY DE DYNAUNT, Kt. (Dyneham, Dinant). Gu. five fusils in fesse erm. Gu. crusilly or. five fusils in fesse erm.

SIR GEOF. DINAUNT, in time of war seized Rose, sister of Hen. de Merke, and had by her dau. Albrida. It is not known whether he married Rose (June 7, 1270). It is to be noticed, notwithstanding that the barony of Dynham may be considered to have expired, there was a baronial descent vested in his coheirs, derived from the marriage of John DINAN or DYNHAM, his great grandfather, with Joan (or Muriel) daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Courtney by Muriel, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John, Baron de Moels, who died 1338.

ROBERT DE DYNEHAM — 1277 — at Cornwall was summoned against the Welsh. (From "Visitation of County of Cornwall.")

ADAM DE DENOM, clerk, in the time of Henry III, was witness to a deed of conveyance in Whittonslea. He was also first witness to a deed in 1284 respecting common pasture in Caphealton. He was probably a lawyer or conveyancer.

SIRE OLIVER De DINANT — (Gu. 5 fusils conjoined in fess ermine) Oliver, 1st Baron by Writ (son and heir of Geoffry, 3rd and last Baron by Tenure, who d. 1258). He died 1298 leaving Josce, his son and heir, aged 26. The latter died in 1300 but neither he nor any of his immediate descendants were ever summoned to Parliament. (Guillim's Roll of Arms — No. 89.)

SIR OLIVER De DINHAM died 1298, leaving his son and heir, John de Dinham, then being of the age of 24, he appears only to have survived his father by two years, leaving by Margaret de Donnesdale, his wife, a son John, an infant five years old, who at his decease left a widow also named Margaret who 1302 granted land to Amicia, widow of Robert de Bertwith. (From "History of the House of Arundel.")

JOHN DE DENOM was constituted warden of Berwick, Sept. 26, 1334, and sheriff of Stirling, 3 Nov. 1335.

WILLIAM DE DENAM — Kt. of the Bath (Baron of the Exchequer) — 1332.

OLIVER DYNHAM, Kt. Bachelor — 1347.





ROBERT de DENOM, whose son John had a release, Apr. 24, 1315, from John de Cambhou of a rent of 20s. a year out of the Manor of Whittington.

ISABELLA De DENOM married Thomas de Riggsby before 1353 and occurs as a co-heir of William de Denom in 1353 and 1359. She died (s.p.) before 1368, and by fine conveyed the reversion of a fourth part of the manors of Meldon and Riplington to Sir John Heron.

GWY DE DENUM of Roxburghshire, and HUWE DOUNUM, parson of Liberton, co. Lanark, signed the Ragman Roll in 1296. In 1299 ALAN DE DENUME has an obligation from John, lord of Dunsyer in Lanarkshire. Denholm is a parish in Dumfriesshire, in which county there were landowners of the name in the 15th century.

ROILLANS de DINANT — Roland de Dinan VII. — Sire de Montafilant in Brittany 1282. Devise: "Hary Avant."

MARGARET, who was the wife of JOCE DE DYNHAM, defendant; as to the manor of Kilkampton (8 July 1316 — 7 July 1317.)

JOHN DE DYNEHAM, Chivaler, Somerset — sued Alan de Gulden, Chiv, for land in Crofton — Dyneham, Easter 26, Edward III. (1353): John, the plaintiff was son of John, son of Jocus, son of Oliver, son of Oliver who was brother and heir of Geoffrey de Dyneham, seised of the land temp. Henry III. ob. s.p.

HENRY DE DENUM, was sued 12 Dec. 1332, by Rober de Errington, concerning a lease.

WILLIAM de DENUM was appointed a justice (1320) in Bingfield township, co. Cumberland.

WILLIAM DE DENUM was chancellor of Durham in 1317.

JOHN DE DENUM granted rent charge at Great Whittington, 1315.

WILLIAM DE DENUM settled on land in Belsay, 1334

JOHN, son of ADAM DENUM and Joan, his wife, were settled in the manor of Downham for life and bore three children: Thomas, Richard and Constance, 1324.

JEFFREY DE DENHAM, rector of Titlesale, co. Norfolk, 1360.

JOHN DE DENHAM, co. Somerset, 1327 (Kirby's Quest — p. 160).

WILLIAM de DENOM of Durham, was 60 years old in 1328, when he succeeded his brother and he and his son Edmund were both dead in 1350.

ALICE, dau. of Sir JOHN DYNHAM, mar. John Carminow who d. July 26, 1421.

MARGARET, eldest sister and coheir to JOHN, LORD DINHAM, Lord Treasurer of England, married Nicholas Carew, Baron, aet. 22 (1424) died 1472, both buried at Westminster Abbey among the kings and queens of England.

John Sappcotts of Elton, living 1492, son of John Sappcotts of Elton, co. Hunts, mar. ELIZABETH, dau. and coheir of JOHN DYNHAM; sis. and coheir of JOHN LORD DYNHAM, widow of Faulke Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarine.

1452 — JOHN DYNHAM and JOAN de Shareshull, his wife, suit against the King's attorney, 30 Henry VI.

1475 — At Michaelmas temp. 14 Edw. IV (1475) — in Devon — Cecily Boneville was suing ROGER DYNHAM for lands and rents in Branscombe, Wayscombe, Colyton and other places. A feudal heiress was considered of age at 14, as she was then marriageable. Lord Boneville was beheaded after the first battle of St. Albans by order of Queen Margaret at which date both his son and grandson were dead. Cecily appears to have been the heiress of her grandfather.





SIR JOHN DYNHAM of Kirklington, married Benedicta (b. 1499) dau. of George Foljambe of Barleborough and Dorothy Barlow.

OLIVER DENHAM married Jane Ashburton about 1470.

John Chicester, esq. b. about 1386; at battle of Agincourt, 1415; died 1437; married ALICE, dau. and heir of John Wotton by Joan, dau. and heir of ROBERT DE DINHAM by Emma, dau. and heir of Robert Moels and Alice de Prouse.

A tomb in the chancel of Lambeth church for GEORGE, son of JOHN LORD DYNHAM, who died in 1487, and for Philippa, his daughter, who died in 1485.

On January 20, 1475, Yewton, Lodeswell and Spracomb were settled upon Catherine Dinham.

By a deed dated Dec. 14, 1474, made between Jane, widow of JOHN DINHAM, Knt. with Thomas, son and heir of Dame Katherine and John de Arundel, he covenanted to marry Katherine, the daughter of John lord DINHAM, before Candlemas.





Descendants of  
**WILLIAM DENHAM OF DROMORE**  
Co. Down, Ireland

RICHARD DENHAM, of Westshield, co. Lanark, 1597, army doctor in Ireland, 1641, was awarded Barret's Castle and lands in Rathfriland, Tullyconagh, and Lissize, co. Down. His son,

EDWARD, M.D., Trin. Coll. Dublin, sub-commissioner (19 Jan. 1662) for claims under the Act of Settlement 1660 b. 1664. He had issue, two sons:

1. JAMES, b. 1695; m. 1727 Elizabeth, dau. of John Martin of Lissize, and had issue, three sons (see below).
2. EDWARD, head master of Macclesfield Grammar School 1704, b. ca. 1669, d. April 22, 1717.

The three sons of James Denham and Elizabeth Martin were:

- a. Joseph\*
- b. Alexander\*
- c. Robert of Lissize and Ballyroney, b. 1732.

*The above early lineage was furnished by Charles Holmes Denham of Dublin, Ireland, and signed by him as official on May 25, 1940.*

**AMERICAN DESCENDANTS**

This last-named son, Robert of Lissize and Ballyroney, according to available information, had a son WILLIAM (date of birth uncertain) designated from here on as "William of Dromore." Gravestone inscription in the Union Cemetery, St. Clairsville, Ohio, gives the following information: "died Aug. 9, 1853 in his 91st year." We thus set the year of his birth as 1762 or 1763.

William of Dromore came to America in 1789, sailing from Belfast, Ireland, on the 15th day of May, in the ship ST. JAMES, as is shown by his passage-money receipt reproduced here through the courtesy of his grand-daughter, Maria Denham of St. Clairsville. There is family tradition that the parents of William of Dromore moved from Scotland to northern Ireland. It is not known whether William was born in Scotland or Ireland.

Joseph Heweston Denham, (g.s.) is authority for the statement that the ship ST. JAMES was driven far to the south of her course by a terrific storm, and that the party was landed somewhere in the Carolinas. The party set out westward and, passing through what is now Tennessee and Kentucky, reached the Ohio River near Cincinnati. William worked eastward and settled in Belmont County.

It is not unlikely that the parents of Rebecca Sargent, who became his wife, were passengers on the same ship (she was then 16 years of age) and that after finding the place where he settled (St. Clairsville, Ohio) he went back to North Carolina and married her.

According to gravestone inscription in Union Cemetery, St. Clairsville, Rebecca Sargent Denham "died Nov. 10, 1855, aged 82 years." We thus figure her birthdate as 1773.

\* *Descendants to be covered in later chapters.*





No. 54. —  
 RECEIVED from *William Denham*  
*of Dromore* the Sum of *£100*  
*pounds eight shillings* — full  
 Bill of Lading, for the Passage of *One* — full  
 Passenger's indorsed hereon, in the Ship *St. James*,  
 Capt. *Mark Collins*, from *Belfast* to *Newcastle* or  
*any Port*.  
 BELFAST, the *15* — MAY, 1789, nine  
*John Denham*  
*John Denham*

WILLIAM DENHAM OF DROMORE and REBECCA SARGENT  
 had the following children, order of birth not known:

- I. (Capt.) John
- II. William Lee
- III. Sophia
- IV. Nancy
- V. Sarah
- VI. Betsey (or Elizabeth)
- VII. Martha
- VIII. — (daughter)

It is believed there were also two sons  
 who died in infancy, though no definite  
 data is available.

I. Capt. John Denham, b. St. Clairsville, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1802, d. July 7,  
 1885, was a farmer; married Apr. 22, 1830 to Elizabeth Giffen (b. Apr. 2,  
 1813, d. July 15, 1893), dau. of John and Elizabeth (Morrison) Giffen of  
 West Virginia. (See p. 85, *Descendants of Robert Giffen*.) Both John  
 and Elizabeth are buried in Union Cemetery, St. Clairsville, Ohio. They  
 had twelve children:

1. Sophia Jane
2. William
3. Elizabeth Ann
4. John Giffen
5. Emily
6. Mary Rebecka
7. Martha
8. Robert Morrison
9. Sarah Ann
10. Nancy
11. Joseph Hewetson
12. Maria





1. Sophia Jane, b. July 29, 1831; d. unmar., May 25, 1896.
2. William, b. June 18, 1833; d. July 19, 1885; mar. Nov. 7, 1861, Elizabeth McKirahan (1832-1908). 5 children:
  - A. James
  - B. John Young
  - C. William Dunlap
  - D. Robert Foster
  - E. Ida Della Ann
- A. James, b. Oct. 1, 1863; d. unmar., Nov., 1896.
- B. John Young, b. July 4, 1866; mar. Mar. 6, 1895 at Glencon, Ohio, Laura E. McNees (b. 1874). 3 children:
  - a. Lena May
  - b. Leslie Edgar
  - c. Frieda Florence
- a. Lena May, b. Lamira, Ohio, May 27, 1896; mar. 1916, Clarence J. Pollock (b. 1891). 3 children:
  - (1) Thomas Arthur, b. 1921
  - (2) Marjorie Ellouise, b. 1923
  - (3) Harold Robert, b. 1934
- b. Leslie Edgar, b. Lamira, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1897; mar. Nov. 2, 1920, Blanche Elliott (b. 1897). 1 child:
  - (1) John Emmett, b. Dec. 29, 1921
- c. Frieda Florence, b. Lamira, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1899; mar. Nov. 3, 1923, Harley Gene Bruce. 1 child:
  - (1) Robert Gene, b. 1924
- C. William Dunlap, b. St. Clairsville, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1868; mar. Feb. 14, 1894, Della Mae Ferrell. 8 children:
  - a. Emma Elizabeth
  - b. Ida Grace
  - c. Charles William
  - d. Mary Eliza
  - e. James Virgil
  - f. Emerson Ferrell
  - g. Paul Maurice
  - h. John Francis
- a. Emma Elizabeth, b. Mar. 10, 1895; mar. July 22, 1915, Samuel Franklin Kettlewell (b. 1892). 5 children:
  - (1) William Dwight, b. 1916
  - (2) Willard Thomas, b. 1918
  - (3) Eleanore Elizabeth, b. 1920
  - (4) Ralph Denham, b. 1922
  - (5) Kenneth Virgil, b. 1925
- b. Ida Grace, b. Apr. 16, 1896; mar. June 13, 1918, Samuel Greig, Jr. (b. 1893). No children.
- c. Charles William, b. Apr. 19, 1898. Deceased.
- d. Mary Eliza, b. Sept. 9, 1899; mar. May 11, 1921, Carl Marquis Stewart (b. 1897). 3 children:
  - (1) Betty Irene, b. 1922
  - (2) John Denham, b. 1924
  - (3) Mabel Marie, b. 1926
- e. James Virgil, b. July 5, 1902; living, 1940. 1 son.
- f. Emerson Ferrell, b. Aug. 1, 1905; mar. 1926, Anna Marie Conrath (b. 1907). 7 children.
- g. Paul Maurice, b. Nov. 9, 1909; d. in infancy.
- h. John Francis, b. June 18, 1912; d. in infancy.



- D. Robert Foster Denham, b. St. Clairsville, Ohio, Mar. 25, 1871; mar. March 30, 1904, Irene Stitt. 4 children:
- a. Ruth
  - b. Robert S.
  - c. William M.
  - d. Walter E.
- a. Ruth, b. Apr. 17, 1905; teacher; no further data.  
b. Robert S., b. Oct. 22, 1906; no further data.  
c. William M., b. Mar. 12, 1910; no further data.  
d. Walter E., b. Sept. 14, 1912; no further data.
- E. Ida Della Ann Denham, b. Sept. 12, 1875; mar. Dec. 29, 1897, William W. Sutton. 6 children:
- a. James Harvey
  - b. Infant son, deceased
  - c. Mary Elizabeth
  - d. Bruce Balph
  - e. Richard Wayne
  - f. Margaret J.
- a. James Harvey Sutton, b. Feb. 24, 1899; d. Jan. 15, 1915.  
b. Infant son, d. Sept. 26, 1900.  
c. Mary Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1902; mar. Kinsey Morgan, 1923; living 1940, Butler, Ohio. 7 children.  
d. Bruce Balph Sutton, b. May 28, 1906; mar. Dorothy Woodham, 1935; living 1940, Minden, Nebraska. 2 children.  
e. Richard Wayne Sutton, b. Jan. 21, 1912; mar. June 29, 1940, Ruth Zelenka, Mansfield, Ohio.  
f. Margaret J., b. May 21, 1917; d. May 27, 1917.
3. Elizabeth Ann Denham, b. Aug. 14, 1835; mar. Jan. 8, 1857, Samuel Wiley (d. 1904); d. Jan. 10, 1929. 4 children:
- A. John Alexander
  - B. Emerson Leslie
  - C. Mary Catharine
  - D. Clara Elizabeth
- A. John Alexander Wiley, b. 1857; mar. 1886, Mary Etta Harvey (b. 1862); d. Feb. 1940. 4 children.  
B. Emerson Leslie Wiley, b. 1860; mar. 1888, Jessie Longley; d. 1905. 1 child.  
C. Mary Catharine, b. 1863; mar. 1885, Albert Sidney Johnson. 2 children.  
D. Clara Elizabeth, b. 1867; mar. 1891, L. W. Mathews; d. 1900. 2 children.
4. John Giffen Denham, b. Sept. 11, 1838; mar. Mary Luellen at Radnor, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1865; d. at Centropolis, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1872; bur., Spring Hill, Kansas. 3 children:
- A. John Foster
  - B. Nancy Elizabeth
  - C. Robert Scudder
- A. John Foster Denham, b. Radnor, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1867; mar. 1st Elizabeth Marshall at Fort Howard, Wis.; 2nd Lillian Brown, San Francisco, Calif; d. May 16, 1933. 3 children of 1st marriage:
- a. Lillian Frances
  - b. Florence Mary
  - c. Evelyn Marshall
- No children of second marriage.





- a. Lillian Frances, b. Carthage, Mo., Jan. 28, 1894; mar. Prof. Merle Randall, Berkeley, Calif., June 14, 1916. 2 children:
    - (1) Merle Denham, b. June 26, 1917; mar. Betty Currier, Dec. 18, 1937.
    - (2) Robert Warren, b. Feb. 13, 1922.
  - b. Florence Mary, b. Carthage, Mo., May 26, 1896; unmar.
  - c. Evelyn Marshall, b. Findlay, O., Nov. 18, 1900; mar. Richard E. Denton, June 24, 1925. 1 child:
    - (1) Richard Elbert, Jr.
- B. Nancy Elizabeth, b. Lawrence, Kan., July 14, 1869; mar. Walter P. Wagoner. No further data.



- C. Robert Scudder Denham, b. Willow Springs, Kansas, Sept. 22, 1871; mar. 1st Gertrude Caroline Mahlman, Nov. 28, 1901, and 2nd Lila Catherine Macdonald, Oct. 23, 1926; d. Aug. 2, 1939 at Cleveland, Ohio. 4 children of 1st marriage:
- a. Alice Gertrude
  - b. Edna Emma
  - c. Lola Pearl
  - d. Robert Thornton
- Two children of second marriage:
- e. Richard Foster
  - f. Lila Helen
- a. Alice Gertrude, b. Toledo, Ohio, June 11, 1904; mar. William Bowyer, Dec. 10, 1932. No children.
  - b. Edna Emma, b. Toledo, O., Sept. 2, 1905; unmar.
  - c. Lola Pearl, b. St. Paul, Minn., May 20, 1909; mar. Harry Philip Lehr (b. 1908). 2 children:
    - (1) Nancy Gertrude, b. 1928
    - (2) Robert Denham, b. 1930
  - d. Robert Thornton Denham, b. Lakewood, O., Sept. 27, 1914; unmar.
  - e. Richard Foster Denham, b. Cleveland, O., Dec. 27, 1927.
  - f. Lila Helen, b. Cleveland, O., July 18, 1929.
5. Emily, b. Oct. 3, 1839; mar. Joseph A. Hall (d. 1920); d. July 5, 1925. No children.
  6. Mary Rebecka, b. Feb. 19, 1842; d. unmar., Apr. 16, 1920.
  7. Martha, b. Feb. 21, 1844. Died in infancy.
  8. Robert Morrison Denham, b. July 4, 1846; d. May 3, 1888; unmar.
  9. Sarah Ann, b. July 12, 1848; mar. William Y. Hall (1838-1921); d. March 13, 1914. No children.
  10. Nancy, b. Aug. 18, 1850. Died in infancy.



11. **Joseph Hewetson Denham**, b. Dec. 4, 1851; mar. Louisa Ault (1854-1932) March 11, 1873; d. St. Clairsville, Ohio, June 7, 1928. 11 children:

- A. Charles Andison
- B. John Morrison
- C. Joseph Clinton
- D. Mary Rozilla
- E. David W.
- F. Frank Irwin
- G. Elizabeth Ann
- H. Clara Louisa
- I. Martha Frances
- J. Wilbur H.
- K. William Clarence Hall

A. Charles Andison Denham, b. Nov. 21, 1873; mar. Lena McGilton 1897; d. Sept., 1915. No children.

B. John Morrison Denham, b. Nov. 18, 1874; mar. Lizzie Forsythe, Dec. 24, 1895. No children.

C. Joseph Clinton Denham, b. May 17, 1876; mar. Lulu Huff (b. 1885), 1904. 3 children:

- a. Margaret Luella
- b. Joseph Ross
- c. James Clinton

a. Margaret Luella, b. Mar. 15, 1905; mar. Sept. 26, 1924, John Elmer Graham. 2 children:

- (1) Martha Marie, b. Aug. 2, 1926.
- (2) John Clinton, b. Aug. 10, 1929.

b. Joseph Ross Denham, b. Sept. 25, 1908; mar. Feb. 11, 1928, Nellie Mae Burghy. 5 children:

- (1) Dorothy Mae, b. Sept. 20, 1928.
- (2) Betty Lee, b. Nov. 15, 1929.
- (3) James Edward, b. Jan. 27, 1932.
- (4) Doris June, b. Aug. 11, 1935.
- (5) Janet Marie, b. Mar. 27, 1940.

c. James Clinton Denham, b. Jan. 27, 1917; mar. Evelyn Vera Shores, June 12, 1937. 1 child:

- (1) Shirley Jean, b. Aug. 26, 1938.

D. Mary Rozilla, b. Mar. 1, 1878; mar. Frank Trouten, Mar. 11, 1896. 12 children:

- a. Bertha Bryant
- b. DeEtta
- c. Louis Russell
- d. Ellen Louisa
- e. Margaret Grace
- f. Edith Rozilla
- g. Frank Irvin
- h. William Ashley
- i. Robert Victor
- j. Virginia Alice
- k. Kenneth Mansell
- l. Oliver David

a. Bertha Bryant, b. 1896; mar. George Heckla, 1915. 3 children.

b. DeEtta, b. 1898; mar. 1917, John J. Lyden. 3 children.

c. Louis Russell, b. 1900; mar. 1927, Hazel Ford.

d. Ellen Louisa, b. 1902; mar. 1920, Harry W. Coss. 1 child.

e. Margaret Grace, b. 1904; mar. 1924, Walter Francis. 2 children.





- f. Edith Rozilla, b. 1906; mar. 1926, George Uckele.
- g. Frank Irvin, b. 1909.
- h. William Ashley, b. 1912.
- i. Robert Victor, b. 1914.
- j. Virginia Alice, b. 1918.
- k. Kenneth Mansell, b. 1918.
- l. Oliver David, b. 1920.
- E. David W. Denham, b. St. Clairsville, O., Jan. 5, 1880; mar. Elizabeth Fisher, 1904. 1 child.
  - a. Louis G., b. Toledo, O., Feb. 1, 1905; mar. Leona E. Chadwick, 1924. 1 child:
    - (1) Dorothy Mae, b. Sept. 7, 1925.
- F. Frank Irwin Denham, b. Dec. 4, 1881; mar. March 28, 1907, Jessie Henderson (b. 1885). 2 children:
  - a. Roy Calvin
  - b. William Glenn
  - a. Roy Calvin, b. Oct. 26, 1908; mar. June 14, 1930, Gussie L. Reed (b. 1912). 2 children:
    - (1) Robert Lee, b. Oct. 10, 1930.
    - (2) William Reed, b. Jan. 25, 1932.
  - b. William Glenn, b. July 8, 1910; mar. Dec. 21, 1932, Mae E. Workman (b. 1914). 2 children:
    - (1) Donald Irwin, b. Apr. 8, 1937.
    - (2) Darlene Joyce, b. Sept. 18, 1939.
- G. Elizabeth Ann, died in infancy.
- H. Clara Louise, b. Apr. 9, 1885; mar. Feb. 17, 1904, John Jacob Heckla. No children.
- I. Martha Frances, b. May 25, 1888; mar. 1914, Henry Slater. 5 children:
  - a. Joseph Henry, b. 1913.
  - b. James W., b. 1914.
  - c. Arthur H., b. 1916.
  - d. Charles A., b. 1918.
  - e. Edna Mae, b. 1920.
- J. Wilbur H. Denham, b. Bridgeport, O., Dec. 14, 1892; mar. Doretta Slater, 1918. 4 children. No further data.
- K. William Clarence Hall Denham, b. Bridgeport, O., Aug. 7, 1894; mar. 1920, Alice Coss. Children. No further data.
- 12. Maria Denham, b. St. Clairsville, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1854; unmar. living, St. Clairsville, 1940.
- II. William Lee Denham, b. Aug. 1, 1815; mar. Mary A. ——— (1817-1889); d. June 9, 1891. Children:
  - 1. John H., b. 1844; d. 1921.Believed to be others. No definite information available.
- III. Sophia Denham, mar. ——— Davis. Nothing further known.
- IV. Nancy Denham, mar. ——— Calderhead. Nothing further known.
- V. Sarah Denham, mar. William Grimes. Nothing further known.
- VI. Betsey Denham, married ——— Berry. Nothing further known.
- VII. Martha Denham, b. Sept. 25, 1810; mar. Robert Miller (1802-1850); d. April 26, 1900. 5 children:
  - 1. William A.
  - 2. Catharine B.
  - 3. Lucy
  - 4. Addison
  - 5. Mary Jane





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1. William A., b. 1842; d. May 25, 1861.
  2. Catharine B., b. March 5, 1846; d. Feb. 9, 1850.
  3. Lucy, d. unmarried, Jan., 1930.
  4. Addison (no information).
  5. Mary Jane, b. 1842; mar. George P. Scheck (1833-1912); d. 1907. 4 children:
    - A. Ella
    - B. Charles
    - C. Mayme, mar. David Greshen.
    - D. Zilla, b. 1875; d. 1923; mar. Harry Cunningham (1879-1908).

VIII. It is believed there was also another daughter, name not known, who also married a Mr. Berry.

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Acknowledgment is made to the following contributors for corrections and additions to the above genealogy. This was compiled by the late Robert Scudder Denham.

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